rea of rancor and acrimony in his character, you would see no indications of it in his face, unless you fell to im-sering what expression that black eye would take, and the best eyebrow, and that firmly drawn mouth, when he heat expression the Custom-House officials, or spuris as beliaboring the Custom-House officials, or spuris his hitterness against some hypocrite—who was of
acres Calvinist and a Puritan. But while you were
alient these observations, your hero would raise his
desirem the grould long enough to give you one of
see modest but expressive glances which mark the
sat of sechation and reflection, and then, with a kind of
singing gait which would assure you that he was not
self to bastle among the crowds of business or fusition,
self went his way up to the village Post-Office.

Mr. Hawhorne, even for a man of letters, leads a
markably secluded the. He has a few literary friends
whyten he cherishes an intimacy congenial to a

semarkably accluded life. He has a few literary friends with whom he cherishes an intimacy congenial to a mind of such cultivation and sensibility, and a friend-she which does honor to his heart, but he shows no appoint on that learney largely in society. This aversion social intercourse has been remarkable in him during its literary career, and even far back into his youth, if a many credit the accounts of his acquaintances. Not is literary career, and even far back into his youth, if is literary career, and even far back into his youth, if we may credit the accounts of his acquaintances. Not sely in his private hile, but all through his writings, deep evens to breathe an unsympathizing, morbid spirit—a spirit that seems to take a satisfaction in leging it self aloof from those who are guilty of the fables which it takes a still greater satisfaction in consuplating. This spirit he could never have inherited from his ancestors, else those progenitors of his, who for so many generations "followed the sea." were a strange set of tars. Perhaps all his better sympathies were chiled is those speculations with his dreamy brethren of the Brack Farm Community; perhaps he and Emerson, enspoured with the mystic perfection of their was fantssie, abjurred all communion with this our gos humanity; he certainly could not have had his belong frusen into hate by contact with the genial and synghing intellect of Ellery Chaming, or at the warm territation of Longfellow. Yet after all, we should be strangely insensate and

let after all, we should be strangely insensate and agrateful, if we were disposed to gramble at what say be in the case of Mr. Hawthorne, but the concomsated seclusion and literary devotion, or what, at the cost is so admirably wrought into piquancy in his strings. The world, and we with them, would be say were it for otherwise, and we are perfectly indifferent as to which of the two galdes of his red house thats himself in, if he will but spen the door occasion, at decad forth such volumes as he has of late see giving to the public. But we are not so selish that cannot see, or that we would not like to tell Mr. lawthorne, that our gain is his loss in one respect at lest. We would tell him that the church upon our state that thurch, too, whose walls exceed the almost set. We would tell him that the church upon our state church, too, whose walls emore the almost eige tones of his beloved Channing, in his last public dires—ds not the sanctuary of ascetteism of any kind, as the elequent sincerity of a believing Calvinet has stractions even for those who have no sympathy with is piety; but the shanow control base of the two galdes seldom.

Doubtless the rem but the shadow of the durch door. Doubless the remains of the Puritan sermons which mouned through the shattered timbers. and pealed through the tree tops of the old manse at Concord, stillied Mr. Hawthorne for the remainder of is lie, or else disgusted him with the bles of anythin with by any possibility could savor of Paritan bouldes.

PANNY REMBLE IN BERKBIUCE.

RANNY KEMBLE IN BERKAUCE.

Although Mrs. Kemble is temporarily absent, we still rekon her among our honored residents. Indeed, even ifter return was not anticipated at no very distant pened, there are few who would be willing to forget the partielty which a hely of such distinguished reputation and undispated taste has shown to the scenery and other attractions of Lenox. She is remembered as a markel and generous woman; there is not a peasant in the rejor—however much he may have been startled at her fall-disclipting—who has not some tale to tell of her gior-however much he may have been startled at her individualities-who has not some tale to tell of her Individualities—who has not some rale to tell of her minificence. It was not to be supposed that many of the gaver people would look with much compliseercy on the pert and demeaner of so singularly spirited a lady, much lee; on her man-like propercities to driving, hunting, and fishing, and lees than all on her man-like attire, while engaged in them. There are many who did not know her, cave as a splendid, imperious, passionate woman; they could not love her who know not also how ardent and generous a nature was lees. That she had extraordinary genius, an inflexible and irresistible will, and a community address, every one, who ever saw and a communiste address, every one, who ever saw ber, acknowledged; that she had the tender sympathies of a noble nature, the poor by whose bed-sides she watched, and to whom she read the Bible in their sick-nes, will convince you, with many a tearful tale; but those only who knew her se a friend, can tell the full strength of her claim upon their admiration and their love.

The work contains a variety of sketches of Berkshire scenery, specimens of New-England legends, and notices of eminent persons, and will richly reward a perusal.

The Macrocosm and Microcosm," by WILLIAM PISIGIOUGH, (12 mo. pp. 259, Fowlers & Wells.) This is the first part of an elaborate philosophical treatise, devoted to the investigation of the interior constitution of man, in connection with the outward material universe. The plan of the author embraces a complete view of the principles of human psychology, a profound system of physical science, and the mutual relations, dependencies and inter-activities of the two departments of created existence. In the present volume, he considers the laws of the material world, reserving the remaining branches of inquiry to sisteropublication. The method sit spied in the invesfigation is original with the author. It consists in the induction of facts under the light of a principle discovome four years since. He maintains that the whole system of creation, in all its parts, how ever minute, or however vast, is resolvable into seven elementary degrees, corresponding to the seven notes of the distoric scale; each subordinate system forming aseries of octaves, like the octaves in music; and like them, each serving as a general exponent of all the others, whether on a higher or lower scale. The application of this principle, according to the author, re duces all the natural degrees of creation into a harmonious unity, and forms a striking illustration of the fact that all truths are contained in one grand fundamental Truth, which is embodied in the various forms that compose the sum total of created existence. In pursuing this method, he commences with observations on th surface of things-examining the facts of geological and astronomical science-and thus tracing the system of external being to its origin, to the primary, inherent condition of its materials, and to its Divine cause. He then surveys, as from a cantril point of thought, the divergent manifestaof creative power, observing the phenomena of the Universe, in their serial and progressive devel opment from center to superficies, from original causa tion to ultimate effect. The result of this process is the exhibition of a systematic, primordial philosophy, in which the facts of creation are presented in their harmonic relations, mutually explaining each other, and relieving each other from error, just as the principles of music constantly tend to the appropriation of harmonies and the climination of discords. A key is thus obtained to a complete system of truth, embracing the sphere of external nature, the human soul, the spiritual world, and the Divine Author of the Universe. In the opinion of the author, these philosophical views conduct to the establishment of an elevated and comprehensivetheology, which demonstrates the existence of a Personal Delty, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Universality of the Divine Providence, in opposition to the Pantheistic ideas which claim to be supported by the facts of modern science.

His views on this latter point are expressed in a com

pact and well-reasoned statement. pact and well-reasoned statement.

As the line of progressian traced backward necessarily leads to a beginning on the evitem of development ste which it applies, so the line of causation, inversely traced, see cosmity leads to a Free Cause, which is itself somewhat, though containing in itself the elements of all causes, and benegal existences. And as the whole Animal Kingdom, for example, necessarily rests upon the basis of a prior and immediately corelated and correspondent Kingdom of an inversal materiality, so to speak, as necessarily rests upon the basis of a city, so to speak, as necessarily rests upon the basis of a prior and immediately corelated and correspondent kingdom. This Kingdom, then, must be alten physical, in the same way as the Vegetable Kingdom is ultramal; and it must differ in nature and constitution from the whole Kingdom of physical substance, at least as much as the Vegetable Kingdom differs from the Audients and the Vegetable Kingdom differs from the Mandalla Research and the Vegetable Kingdom differs from the Audients and the Vegetable Kingdom differs from the Vegetab mal, or as the impelling and moving essence of the hu-man mind differs from the impelled and moved essence

Now, unless we suppose this ultra-physical (and hence has physical) Kingdom to be a Kingdom of Spirituality, there is no conceptive power corresponding to it in the human mind, and hence it is to the human mind a sothing, and cannot even be an object of thought, much less of faith.

But it may be asked, "Whence originated this Kingbut it may be asked. Whether is here alleged must have dome? Specimality, which it is here alleged must have served as the besis of physical creation? If we should above that it originated in a higher and ulterior spirit-uality, and that that originated in a still higher, and that he will higher; and if we could thus prolong our matter of the still higher; and if we could thus prolong our in still higher; and if we could thus prolong our thoughts to an absolute eternity and in search of the Origin of origins, we would still have only spirituality—an brinking Reals of Spirituality, beyond the idea of which our thoughts could not peasibly go. We may set it down, then, as a conclusion which all analogy affirms, and which there is no conceivable reason to doubt, that this whole realm of Materiality originated in this prior and correspondent Resimand Spirituality.

Now, spirituality, in its interior nature, possesses the

mality, in its interior nature, possesses the Properties of affection, thought and colation, and these, sain, are the stributes of personality. This ultimate, and bence infinite, Realm of Spirituality, therefore, invives the idea which we mean to convey by the term God; and the infinite series of degrees of spirituality of which the mind has just conceived in its search first. Pad to the infinite series of degrees of the harmonious

faculties of the one Infinite God, as these may be sup-posed to be represented in their ascending scale, from the most exterior portion of the Divine nature which connects with Materiality, to the most interior portions of the Divine Soul, which projects, generates, and vital-izes all this.

of the Divine Soul, which projects, generates, and viza-izes all things.

In saying, therefore, that the whole Kingdom of Phys-ical Sub-tance as such, originated in a prior and corres-ponding Kingdom of Spirituality, we, in effect, say that it originated in a Source possessing affection, intelli-gence, voltion, and hence personality—in a Being, who, without any restraint or constraint from outer and physical influences (which did not these exist), could reselv create, or shelm from creating seconding to the freely create, or abstain from creating, secording to the internal promptings of his own Infinite Mind.

Without yielding our assent to the conclusions of the author, in regard to the philosophy of creation, we do not heeltate to express our high sense of the sincerity, manliness, and profound research which are exhibited on almost every page of his work. He has a just perception of the value of analogy, as a guide in scientific inquiry, without permitting it to degenerate into merely fanciful speculations. He always follows the lead of acknowledged facts, and does not attempt to twist them into accordance with his theory. Well versed in the discoveries of modern science, he uses them as illustrations of his system, but we find no traces of a disposition to pervert or exaggerate them for the accommodation of his purposes. A remarkable fairness pervades his reasonings. No one can doubt his good faith. Nor is he enticed by any love of mysticism to forsake the sphere of pure intellectuality. Pro-foundly religious as is the prevailing tone of his work, henever permits the indulgence of sentiment to weak an the force of rational convictions. We have no doubt that the large and increasing class of minds in our com munity that demand coherent systems instead of a description of isolated phenomena in scientific treatises will read this work with profound interest, and will wift with impatience the appearance of the second volume.

TO " DELIA'S DOCTORS, OR A GLANCE BE-HIND THE SCENES," by HANNAH GARDNER CREAMER. In this inartificial and desultory work, many wholesome truths are conveyed, often under the form of a satirical comment on prevailing social customs and institution : not even sparing the time-hallowed professions of med cine and divinity. Delia is a nervous young lady in a country village, whose various ailments dely the skill of the faculty, and are cured at last by a more faithful adherence to the laws of health in diet, exercise and employment of time. The change is produced by the advice of a strong-minded female friend, who does not disdain to add to her various accomplishments a knowledge of the conditions of physical well-being. In the course of the work, we find several lively sketches of rural life in New-England, portraitures of marked characters, evidently drawn from nature, and piquant hirs at fashionable follies, which show a capacity in the writer promising still more successful efforts than this unequal production. A less rambling style and more attention to symmetry and coherence in the arrangement of her materials would improve the character of a future work. Meantime the "Glance behind the Scenes" will afford not a little amusement as well as instruction to a large class of readers. (12 mo., pp. 262. Fowlers &

THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES." by Alexander Carson, Ll. D. (12mo. pp. 42). Edward H. Fletcher.) In this volume, the theories of Daniel Wilson, Pye Smith, Dr. Dick and other promitheories of nent writers on the subject are reviewed in an elaborate manner and with considerable ability. The author maintains the divine inspiration of the Bible, as originally given, in every word, and enters a vizorous protest against those theologians who, professing the most evangelical sentiments, have labored to lower the inspiration of the Book of God. He pursues a strictly logical method in his argumentation, dealing a heavy blow to the inconsistent ressoners who, starting from the same point with him, he itate to accept his conclusions.

THE DAUGHTERS OF ZION," by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD. Another modern version of the immortal nauratives of the Hebrew Scriptures. We have little partiality, we own, to attempts of this kind, overlaying, as they generally do, the pure gold of the Bibli cal tradition with the tinsel of popular rhetoric. The volume before us is less exceptionable, in this respect, than many others. If the author sometimes draws too freely on his imagination, he usually remains within the boundaries of good taste. His work will be read with interest by those who delight in seeing the variety of aspects in which a familiar character can be placed. (12mo. pp. 331. John S. Taylor.)

DICKESS'S "HOUSEHOLD WORDS," vol. V., is published by Angell, Engel & Hewett. No one who has ever looked into this publication needs to be told that it is one of the most valuable periodicals of the day. Full of vivacity, blending fact and fiction in the plea-antest way, and using always the language of common life, it forms an indispensable work for the

two "Curiosities of the Microscope," by Jos. K. WYTHES. An original work devoted to the phenomena of insect life as displayed by the microscope. It presents to the youthful reader an interesting class of the wonders of creation in a style well adapted to his capacity. (12mo. pp. 132. Lindsay & Blakiston. Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.)

TICKSOR, REED & FIELDS have in press, and will shortly publish, a volume of "FATEV STORIES FOR THE YOUNG," by R. H. STODDARD. The volume will be illustrated with designs by Oertel, and will be issued in time for the holidays.

A new issue has appeared of Wiley's edition of "Walton's Complete Angles," with a racy and right fishy preface by the American Editor. mo. pp. 459. John Wiley.)

THE CHORAL FRIEND" is the title of a new collection of Church Music by John Zundel, maisting, in a great measure of original tunes.

GRAY'S " POEMS." A neat illustrated edition of Gray is published by R. Carter & Brothers. (12mo. pp. 186.)

A new edition of "PARLEY'S CARINET LIBRARY" has been issued by George C. Rand, Boston, containing twenty volumes of biography, history, anecdetes, popular science, and the curiosities of litera forms a noble tribute to the diligence and good judgment of its compiler, Mr. S. G. Goodrich, and richly deserves the wide popularity which it has attained as a valuable work for schools and families.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING. Brigadway Theater—The Duke's Wager. Married and Settled.
Nako's teardent—Martina, or the Richmond Market.
Wallock's Theater—The Rend Day. Happy Man, Roswon the World
Button's Theater—The Rend Day. Happy Man, Roswon the World
Button's Malweam—The Last Nak et unrend Concell.
Melcopolitin Hall—Grand Vocal and Instrument Concell.
Corons—New York Amphitheater—Equipmentary Performances, etc.
Wood's Mantre's, No. 444 Broadway—Concert every exeming.

17 The weather is rather wintryish. Saturday, day and night, was full of rain, fogs, mud and discomfort. Sunday morning was the same; but about noon the clouds departed, leaving a clear sky and high

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN's Society occupied the 'Church of the Divine Unity' in Broadway near Prince st., for the first in the afternoon and evening of vesterday. The church, which seats about 2,000 persons was full in the afternoon and crowded to its utmost capacity in the evening-hundreds going away for want of standing room within the edifice. These will find the sermon mainly reported in our columns this morning.

NEW DODGE FOR NOTORIETY .- Our Reporters have furnished us with glowing accounts of what is called au attempt to take the life of the Editor of the Saturic Press, of course by means of an infernal machine. Shades of Fierchl and Ope-Eyed Thompson! to what bese uses have you come at lest. It seems from the story, which we have on the unquestionable authority of the journal thus sought to be extinguished, that on the evening of the 18th of October somebody hired a carriage at the Park to ride to Fulton Ferry, that he demurred to the charge of half a dollar, but agreed to pay three shillings. This was suspicious. The stranger asked the driver if the Satanic office was on his way, and if he would stop there. This was suspicious also. Said stranger gave the driver a box to deliver at said office.

which driver did, to a young man in a plaid coat. Suspicious again. Stranger went on to ferry and crossed over; ferry master didn't know him. Very suspicious The man wore a black hat, and crossed about 9 o'clock. Surpicious indeed. But of the box. The plaid coat nd it directed to the Editor, and labelled : silver and copper ore from the Cuba mountains, with letter inside the box. Private and with Thereupon he took it up stairs, and the Editor said, "What's this?" Plaid coat remarked, "I do not know, sir: it came in a carriage." Still suspicious. The statement of the plaid coat is confirmed by the cashier; which is also suspicious. After exclaiming "What's this?" the Editor removed the outer envelope and beheld another, upon which was inscribed: "Specimens and private documents from the interior of Havana, for —— only. Should he be out of town, keep for him. Island of Cuba, Sept., 1852." The Editor twisted the cover about, but could not get it off. An As-istant standing by said: "Let me try Alarmingly suspicious. The Assistant then put a knife under the cover, but did not get it loose. The infer nalism now leaked out in the shape of a black sand, which was at once suspected of dark designs, and a pinch of it thrown in the fire, when it exploded with a blue flame and sulphurous odor, proving itself gunpowder. This was su-picious. The infernal machine was quickly wrapped up and handed over to a reporter -the one who figured so conspicuously in the Warner, Thompson and Drury affairs-who, aided by Captain Leonard and R. W. Bowyer (the latter also of Drury memory) safely opened the concern, and "found it contained nearly a pound of gunpowder, surrounding two circular pieces of pine wood, very ingeniously constructed-the lower piece of wood on the upper side having sand-paper glued thereon, and the upper piece of wood containing a bunch of Loco-Foco matches, so arranged that by twisting the cover of the box fric tion would be produced by the matches rubbing against the sand-paper, and thus designed to ignite the gun powder. From the quantity of gunpowder found in the box, deponent feels confident it contained sufficient, had the same been exploded, to have destroyed the life of eny person standing within three feet of the box at

Such is the story. The reason for delaying the publication of the tale is said to be fear of interfering with the arrest of the perpetrator-the stranger who paid three shillings for back-hire. Having given up all hope of arresting him, there is no further need for silence. We shall not be surprised to hear, after this illustricus example of almost martyrdom, if some up-tart country editor should consider such a mode of advertising worth imitating, and contrive to send himself a genuine box of his own make, with a safe mixture of powder and black sand, the powde convince the natives-the sand for their safety, should the machine miscarry. How is it that all the attempts at bribery, forgery, murder, &c., are tried upon the same invulnerable champion? It looks very suspicious.

INQUISITIVE VISITORS .- Country editors are allowed to be pretty keen observers during their visits to this City, and although they sometimes get deeced in a trade or an auction shop, they generally comment to see something more of the elephant than we of the town. For instance, in a country paper of last year, which has just now unaccountably turned up, we find the following account of the Editor's experiences while making the tour of the Public Institutions, in October, in company with Gov. Hant, Father Mathew and other dignitaries. After complimenting Gov. Hunt upon his easy and affable demeanor, the sharp-eyed e liter pro-

There is a little incident of bibulous importance in the history of cur spree which has been carefally suppressed by the city papers, but since it is too good to be lost, I must blab. The whole "drive" was under the direct on of Sim Draper, President of the Ten Governors. "Sim," as he is familiarly called, is "one of em," about seven test high, well proportioned a la Frank Gramer, a rearing wild Whig, and, in every one of his multitudinous inches, a jolly good tellow. Now, if there is anything that Sim bates (next to no dinner at all) it is a dry dinner; a dry joke is just in his way, "provided" it comes through a wet whistle, but a dinner without while is a mare's nest eggless, a stumbling block and an offense to the full Governor. On this occasion, "a decent respect for the opinions of "Father Mathew's blessing at a glorious feed—barrin the cratur Mathew's blessing at a glorious feed—barrin the cratur Mathew's blessing at a glorious ie d—barrin the cratar —a dinner worthy the excellent Warden of the Peni tentiary, Jo Keen, who is tamous at all our America tentiary, Jo Keen, who is lamous at all our America in Institute Fairs for showing up the biggest hogs is the City. We were all hungry, and for a time and half a time, the rattling of the knives and forks, was all the sound we heard, while about the popping of the corks we whispered not a word. When we had got through the affair from soup to pastry, said Sim says he, "Halsted," (one of ten) "ceme here and take my seat, while I arrange for our denerting ways, to see the cautain of our beat." "come here and take my sent, while I arrange for our departure—I want to see the captain of our boat." Halsted squatted at Father Mathew elbow and kept his reverence in test, pastry and conversation; while Sun cowded to a side-door, opened it, and, whiching mighty queer at the knowing ones, crooked his little injer-my steriously and slid. In less than forty winks, threemysteriously and shid. In less than forty winks, threquesters of the he victors wanted to "see the Captain," and followed in the Governor's weke. After a crooked Journey through this and that passage, we brought up-of course see were there—in a sing-little room where "the Captain" alias the Elephant, was discovered stowed in three oblong brakets. What we did there is none of your business. Suffice it to say, the walls were too thick for the good father to hear the soices of the Corkonine, and long before we returned to him the doses of "the Captain's" advice were such inevitable Far-downers that scarcely an evidence of the taking in was seen up. It was thus that the tall Governor chastised the ancient enemy around the base of the tree, clengated the sheep's decree over the worthy father's visual organs, and sent us home in ryghte merric moode.

BROWN UNIVERSITY .- The Catalogue of Brown University at Providence, R. I., recently issued, shows an aggregate of 240 students at that Institution. whom 119 are candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, 43 for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and 51 are pursuing a Select Course. Those who are not candilates for a degree are at liberty to pursue the studies of such classes as they may select, and are examined for entrance only so far as to ascertain their ability to pursue such studies. The course of studies different departments seems to be profound and comprehensive.

U. S. TROOPS FOR TEXAS .- Sailed in ship Orphan, for Brazos St. Jago, on the 4th inst., Capt. Geo W Wallace: Lieutenants Chas, R Woods, Peter Tyrer Swaine, George A. Williams and Edwin D. Phillips of the First Regiment of U. S. Infantry, and George L. Hartsuff of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, with 155 troops and a band of fifteen musicians.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith announces a ourse of six Lectures to be given during the present and the ensuing month. The first will be this evening. on the Dignity of Labor.

REV. DR. HAWKES .- The Providence Journal says: "We are authorized to say that Dr. Hawkes declines the Episcopate of Rhode Island."

FUNERAL OF GEN. ALVEAR .- The religious rites and ceremonies, preparatory to the interment of the remains of His Excellency, Brigadier-General D. Carlos de Alvear. Envoy Extraor linary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to this Gov eroment, were celebrated on Saturday in St. Patrick's Cathedrel. The funeral was without parale or pomp of any kind. At 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, a large num ber of gentlemen, with many ladies, the private friends or official acquaintances of the deceased minister, occupied seats in the church. At the extreme end of the nisle in front of the alter, a lofty bier was erected, having six tapers ranged on either side. The bier was covered with a drapery of black velvet. The altar was lighted with twelve tapers. Previous to the arrival of the body at the church, the choir occasionally chaunted verses of a requiem, which were responded to by the notes of the organ. The body arrived from the late residence of the General in Broadway toward 5 o'clock, the heurse being attended by a few carriages containing the son of the General, the pall-bearers, and chief mourners. The vergers of the Cathedral met the correge at the gate, and led the way to the bier where the body was deposited, and the coffin covered with a pall of black velvet, have ing a cross of white silk in the center. Immediately on its being placed upon the bier, the choir, accompanied by the organ, concluded the requiem hymn,

Architation Hughes, attired with mitre and archipiscopal robes, and attended by one priest and six neophytes, came upon the alter in a few moments, and kneeling with the entire congregation, made his memento for the dead. He then descended from the altar, and standing at the head of the coffin, read the exercises suited to the occasion-the altar attendance dispensing incense around the collin. Having concluded, the Archbi-hop led the way for a procession which was

formed and the body was borne from the church. The procession marched in the following order: Right Reverend Archbishop Hughes,

(with attendant prinat.)

The sons and relatives of the deceased.

The coffin,

With the pall, supported by

Excellency, the Portuguese Ambassador; His Ex
rey, General Mosquera, and His Excellency, General

Herran, Ex-Presidents of New-Granada: His Ex
cellency, General Bry, General Mosquera, and His Excellency, General Herran, Ex-Presidents of New-Granada: His Excellency, General Page, Ex-President of Veneral Responsibility, and Minister Plenipotentary from Nicaragna: Schuyler Livingaton, Eaq., Argentine Consul; C. Marie, Esq.; and John C. Zimbermann, Esq.

I aving reached the outside of the church, the boly

was borne to the vaults underneath, and there de-The official connection of the late General Alves

with the Government of the United States has been

many years standing, whilst his military, official and Senatorial services in South America commenced at very early period of life-so early that at the age of twenty-one he had attained the rank of Brigadier-Gran eral, and had filled the important offices of Secretary of State, Minister of War, and Governor of one of the chief cities of the Republic, previous to his leaving home to join the corps of legation in a foreign burd. General Alvear was descended from a family of high reputation and name in Spain, but he himself was born in the territory of South America, and ranked among the first of the chiefs of the year 1810. His militar achievements at this period are chronicled and told by all who are well informed upon the important events of the time. The sanguinary battle of Istusan to com menced on the morning of the 20th of February, 1827. and the evening saw the army of General Alvear tri umphant over a large force of the best disciplined troops of the Portuguese army remaining in Brazil. Upon the 22d of May, 1827, he fought the important and well-con tested battle of Camaour, and was rewarded with auother gold medal for his valor upon the occasion. Upon the 12th of June, 1827, he carried the strongly fortified and nearly impregnable, city of Montevideo by ass rult, heading his troops in person. For this he received gold medal and clasp, the medal bearing the name and date of the victory. His personal prowess, at Istusango, was rewarded by a third medal of gold, while his humane conduct, unassuming demeanor and religious attention to a number of Spanish pri-oners, in his power, endeared him to the natives of that country, and elevated his characted, as a Christian philanthropist and warrior, to the highest pitch. The first official connection which General Alveur had with the Government of this Republic commenced in eighteen hundred and twenty-four, when he was appointed to the office he lately held. He hed previously acted as representative of the Argentine Confederation in London. After absence of some years, spent in the service of his country, His Excellency roturned with the same official rank, in eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and discharged the duties of his office up to the time of his decease. His diplomatic services were so appreciated by the present Government of the Argen tine Republice, that upon the 23.1 of last August, letter was forwarded to him here, accrediting him as Minister Plenisotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France, the highest and most confidential post of legation which it could appoint to. This letter arrived too late, as death sickness had laid hold of the gallant soldler and grave council r of the State, at that time. His Excellency died, after a tedious illness, upon Tuesday last, and the news of his decease produced a profound sensation of grief in the diplomatic circle at Washington, which has found expression in letters of condolence, addressed by each member, to his family. The Argentine Minister in that city, His Excellency F. Molina, writer, expressing "his esteem for the Genral's public and private character, his deep sorrow for his less, and regrets his insbility, from ill health, to attend his funeral." His Excellency, General Mosquera, re-grets the death of the "Illustrious soldler," and His Excellency, P. A. Herran says, "we have lost a glorious monument of South American independence."— The Spenish minister, His Excellency, Calderon de la Barce, "regrets him for his many virtues, which he admired, and deplores the loss of the aid of his talen and tact to the corps." The Peruvian minister, H.Y. de Osms, "regrets the death of the illustrious General, and the lors of so distinguished a councilor." The deecased minister was about sixty-five years of age, and all agree in representing him as a man of the most profound piety, humble in manner, brave in the battle field, and cool and discriminating in the council chamber.

Not Large Enough .- The proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel has concluded to extend that edifice seventy five feet further down Broadway, and the three houses now on the ground are to be immediately torn down. The St. Nicholas, when finished, will be one of the most splendid hotels in the world.

We learn that Mr. A. Ricopoulos, a na tive of Greece, will lecture at Hope Chapel, on Wedneeday evening next, upon the recent history and the present state and prospects of his native country. On this occasion be will appear in the picturesque costume

ANOTHER GOVE .- Peter Eunis, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a member of the Veteran Corps, died at his residence in this City on Friday. He was followed to the grave yesterday by his surviving brothere in arme.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SLAVE CASE .- On Sat urday morning eight colored persons, one man about 18 years of age, two women, not more than 18 or 19, with an infant each at the breast and three children the eldest about 7 years old, were brought before Judge Paine on habeas corpus, granted under the following circumstances: It appears, from the statement of the peti tioner, whose name is Louis Napoleon, that those eight colored persons arrived at this port from Virginia in the steamer City of Richmond, whence they were taken to a boarding house, No. 3 Carlisle st. The petitioner says that they are held under pretense that they are slaves and that they have, as the petitioner is informed and believes, been bought up by a negro trader or speculator called Lemmon, by whom, together with the aid of the man keeping the house, who name is unknown, and who is an agent of said Lemmon, they are held and confined therein; and that said negro trader intends very shortly to ship them to Texas, and there to sell and reduc them to slavery ; that the illegality of their restraint and detention consists in the fact, as peritioner is advised and believes that they are not slaves, but free persons and excitled to their freedom; that the petitioner cannot have access to them to have them sign a perition, but they desire their freedom and are unwilling to be taken to Texas or into slavery, and that their place of destination has been changed since the proceedings in this case The writ was executed by Officer were commenced. Wm. Thompson, of the Second Ward Police, by whom they were conducted into Court.

Mr. Culver, who appeared as counsel for the alleged slaves, moved their discharge, on the ground that, having been brought into this State by their master, they were free by that set; that by the act of 1841 slavery it this State was abolished even for the nine months term; that these persons were not fugitives from labor under the United States Constitution, and hence not liable to be retained ; and that as no Slavery was recognized by New York laws, these persons were entitled to their freedom.

Judge Paine said be should certainly hold them en titled to their liberty unless some one appeared to show cause to the contrary, and would wait a little time to see if the claimant would come forth and show any thing against their discharge.

claimant having been served with notice, ap peared shortly afterward in Court and consulted with Mr. Henry D. Lapsugh, his coupsel, who proceeded to draw up a return to the Achees. The claimant in the meantime, asked the females whether they would rather go to Texas or remain here. They both answered that they would rather be set free.

Mr. Lapsugh then put in the following return, sworn to by Jonathan Lemmon, the respondent, who states that the eight persons named in the writ of habeas corpus are the property of Juliet Lemmon, the wife of the respondent, for whom they are now held and retained by this respondent. That the said Juliet Lemmon has been the owner of the said persons, or their percuta, for about four years last past, and she is now on her way to Texas, to which place or State the deponent and his wife are now going for the purpose of taking up a permanent residence for themselves and the said perone above mentioned, who are now owned by the said Juliet as her slaves; that the said Juliet is not a negro trader; that the said slaves were inherited by her as eir and descendant of William Douglas, late of Bath

County, in the State of Virginia; that it is not the intention of the said Juliet to sell the said slaves, as alleged in the petition of the relator. This respondent therefore denies that the said persons are free; but on the contrary, states that they are slaves, of whom the said Juliet is entitled to the custody and possession.

Mr. Lapsugh then asked for an adjournment of the

case until Monday morning. The Court said it was an important case, and one of considerable interest. It would be better, therefore, that there should be no haste used in the matter, and he would direct it to stand adjourned until Monday morning, at 12 o'clock, the parties to remain in the care of the officer, and ample provision to be provided for them by the claimant.

Of the eight persons, one is a young woman, (mulatto) with her infant, and two brothers, 17 and 12 years of age; another young woman (darker than the other, or nearly black) with her infant, and two little sens (twins) 7 years of age, the latter very light mulattoes. She says their father is dead. Her husband, (the father of her infant) she says, was sold from her about two years ago. They all belonged, it appears, to the estate of Mr. Douglas, in Alleghany County, Virginia. On the death of Mr. D the estate was divided ; Jonathan Lemmon, the alleged owner of these parties, married a daughter of Mr. D., and these persons fell to his share. He took them to Richmond, Va., on his way, as the women say, to Texas, and embarked them on board the City of Rich mend, and arrived with them here on Friday. They were conveyed, during the night to the house of P. Egan, No. 3 Carlisle-st. (not a German house as has been stated) where they were placed in a room, and locked up, it is said, but provided with beds and food. On Saturday forenoon a petition was presented (through Mr. Calver) by Louis Napoleon, to Judge Paine, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Thompson, Constable of the Second Ward, who brought the parties up, as stated. The owner did not come up, and Judge Paine has laid the decision over to Monday next, at 12 o'clock, the parties to be retained in possession of the officer, at the

expense of the owner. FIVE POINTS MISSION .-- The New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church have been requested to give a clear statement of their position and relation to the Mission at the Five Points. They are saxious to have their object clearly known to the public, who have so generously sided them dar ing the last year, and who have been misjeturme has to the object and hope of the Mission, now in vigorous operation. Three years ago, this ladies' society forme their determination to attempt a mission in that hea-then spot. They knew that previous innevolent efforts had failed to a great degree; but, as their object has always been, from their formation, to have the Gospel preached in the most destitute parts of the City, they felt an especial call to make an effort there. They formed their plan, chose their Committee of gentlemen, and applied to the Conference for a missionary, pledging themselves to raise \$1,000 pr, annum for his sunport. In compliance with this request, Rev. Mr. Pease was sent to that mission; he found the Society ready to cooperate, the Committee of gentlemen waiting to accompany him to that locality; a band of teachers was chosen for the Sabbath School, and soon all was in active operation. Before the year and closed the Society found that whatever temporal good might be effected through Mr. Pease's energy, it would not rest nency and character; and, unwilling that police re straint should supersede that "Law of Love" which they felt should be the spirit of their mission, they unanimously concluded not to apply for him the second

The mooted question as to whether reformation should precede the preaching of the Gospel, or be its resuit, had, they thought been decisively settled in the experiments of foreign missions. They hoped to lay a broad basis on a well settled foundation, and while they laid held on all temporary aid as an auxiliary never to be neglected, renoration of character, by renewing of God's spirit, was the high mark to which all their efforts were directed. To this end a Tem perance Society was immediately organized, prepare tions for a day school made, and a Sewing Society form-

tions for a day school made, and a Sewing Society formed to aid in clothing the children. Appeals were written for different papers, and boxes of clothing from different States (and even far distant Wisconsin) were received for the benefit of this mission.

In compliance with the wisbes of the ladies, R. w. Mr. Lucky, late Chaplain of the Sing Sing State Prison, was appointed to succeed Mr. Pense, as missionary in that place; and we are happy to state that he and his wife have fully carried out the missionary designs contemplated, and by their visiting, their prayers, their daily efforts and their nightly toils, exerted a subduing and a mors linducine which is felt throughout that entire community; nor have they rested here.

They have distributed, throughout the last year alone, three thousand garments, without references to color, sect or country. Scores of men and women have through their influence been supplied with work; many children have been placed in the Home of the Friendless,

children have been placed in the Hom or in respectable families; and neither time nor trouble have been spared to effect these objects. Want of room has prevented our carrying out our full designs, but with gratitude we assessment that soon this deficulty will be remedied. The purchase money of the Old Brewery is raised, and very soon a new building will occupy that

A mission room, a day school room and a parsonage will be first secured, and over them rooms will be pre-pared to let at a low reat, to any who will keep the tem-perance roles of the establishment. We welcome with jey bearding horses for the poor, but think the same obcolony of industrious inhabitants surrounded on every side by the influences of the Mission. Our plans will be

led hereafter, a have rejoiced in the Catholic spirit manifested by our Christian friends, who from various denominations have aided in the Sunday School, and by various ministers who, from time to fine, have fas-lated Mr. Lucky Ali this, we hope, will be continued: for that which we must deprecate is the introduction of an antagonistic spirit in a region where the combined instrumentality of the Christian cherch may give a demonstration of the course of the former to refer to the course and to save the power of the Gospel to retarm, to elevate and to save the most destaded, such as our great city has never before witnessed.

sed. povite our friends to visit us, and look at the Old We notice our trends to visit us, and soo an infancel frewery, (ore it is demolished,) and soo an infancel of eighty obliders—then to cross over to the massi-room, and find a smaller number under faithful struction—to terry to the plain Gospel service, brougstruction—to terry to the plain Gospel service, brought down to the comprehen ion of the most ignorant and degrated. We have them, particularly, to aid Mr. Lucky on Sanday executes, when the wretched adults, who brink from day light expessure, errors in to seek and to break the fearful chains of intemperance which so strongly land them—or, on Tuesday evening, to the prayer meeting—or, or Wodnesday evening, to the children's singing-school, when the ragged, dirty little urchins crowd into the Brewery by score, and make the Five Points ring with their sweet and children melting oft—or, on Thursday evening, to the class meeting.

ody-or, on Thursday evening, to the class meeting, where particular religious instruction is given to all who choose to attend.

Thus we define our mission: to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked to educate the ignorant, to sid all will. crothe line usked to educate the ignorant, to sid all will ing to work to obtain suitable employment, to promot the cause of Temperance to the utmost, to proach the Gospel to the poor, and thus try to throw every moral and religious influence around this highest. and religious influence around this hitherto neglect-community. We cordially welcome our Episcopalius friends to the field of action: and now that two point are thus serzed, we hope and pray that the other three may soon be brought under similar renovating to

By order of the Board. Imours Meacus, Cor. Sec. Denations will be thankfully received by the Rev. Mr. neky, at his office, No. 50 Cross-st., in the Old Brewery

BROADWAY RAILROAD PROJECT.-The arguments pro and con relative to the Brasilway Railroad project before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen having that matter under consideration were brought to a close on Saturday last, when James R. Whiting concluded his remarks in opposition to the road; in the course of which he contended that the Common Council had no franchise of the street, but mercly held it in trust for public good, and consequently could not grant the monopoly asked for-that ere long a still more desirable mode of conveying passengers might be brought forward; that steam carriages might yet be invented which could be navigated through that crowded thoroughfare with perfect safety, and as other streets were paved with Russ pavement, the same steam carriages could be turned to the right and left into the various branch streets in the same manner as the omnibuses now are. He contended also that the laying down of a railroad would necessarily destroy the Russ pavement by the introduction of wood to rest the rails upon, while the arch of the street would be impaired. He ridiculed the idea of raising the hose by any means so as to allow the passage of the cars during the prevalence of fires, &c.

In conclusion, he argued that if the Common Council should decide that a railroad in Broadway would be practicable, that the owners of property in Broadway who considered that their property would be so greatly injured by the con truction of the railroad, ought to have the privilege of building it, so that the profits they might realize from working it would in some

measure counterbalance the loss they would otherwise sustain. If the property owners did not choose to build it upon the condition prescribed by the Common Council, the privilege ought to be next tendered to the omnibus interest, who would be the next important sufferers, and if they did not accept of the chance, why these give it to the applicants in the case.

Mr. Themas E. Davis here rose and requested that the claims of himself and associates might have equal consideration with the Committee, on the same basis and terms as were set forth by the petitioners, with the understanding that the applicants could be-come joint stockholders in the road, in proportion to the amount of property owned by them along the line of the proposed road. D. D. Field then rose to address the Committee in

behalf of the applicants of the road. After making a

few remarks relative to the imputations which had been made, and personalities which had been indulged in, and the inconsistencies of the arguments advanced by the opponents of the road, he begged the Commit tee to bear in mind that one gentleman had asserted that this scheme for a railroad in Broadway is totally impracticable; yet before he sat down he described as being so certain of success that it would be of im-mense value. Another gentleman had said that te grant a railroad would be a monstrous abuse of power, and almost at the same breath said, "give us the rail read and we'll build it." One gentleman had told the Committee that the railroad, if built, could never compete with the omnibuses, while another, on the same side of the question, tells us that it would rub the omnibus interest. One gentleman tells us that Broadway is not overerowded; another asserts that it is so over crowded that it cannot possibly stand any more lines running through it-and still another tells us that it is certainly overcrowded, but that fact only renders it the more attractive .-Each of these positions are inconsistencies argued by the same parties in opposition to the proposed rail road. One had argued against the road on the ground that exchange tickets would be necessary, while another had referred to the use of exchange tickets as one of the peculiar advantages possessed by omnibuses. One argues the impracticability of a railroad in Broadway on the ground that it will seen be necessary to move from seventy to eighty thousand persons daily, up and down town, and that the only true remedy is to open side avenues - while another says that we can't get the people to travel those side streets until the business is there. It had been argued that the railroad would have a tendency toruin Breadway as a drive and promenade; and for one, he would be corry to do snything that would be likely to mar the boauty of that street-but cars could be made quite as attractive as empibuses, and even much more so, There had been strong prejudices against railroads When they were first introduced some denounced them, and contended that no one could sustain bie if moved at the rate of twenty miles an hour; and even at a late date, strong opposition was made against having a railroad in this City, and the applicants had all those things to bear against them. With regard to the precise plan upon which the road shall be constructed it is left for the Common Conneil to decide. The applicant merely ask permission to lay down a railroad from Whitehall through Broadway to Manhattanville, and leave the Common Council to say what kind of a road it shall be; whether it shall be a double or a treble track, or whether the car shall be four feet or six feet wide; and when it was berne in mind that the groove could be made so narrow that no foot or wheel could enter it He could not perceive what objections could be urged against it, while they could run as many cars upon the read as would convey not only the present number of reason gers, but three times that number.

The objects to be arrived at were: a better m conveyance than at present exists; relief of Broadway, ad increased facilities of communication between the upper and lower Wards; and he had no hesitation in saying that these three objects would be attained by the construction of the proposed road. He contended that if there was ample room in Broadway for all the cumibuses that now run, and might hereafter be reculred for the conveyance of all the passengers, the substitution of cars for them is desirable. substitution of cars will be less destructive to the pavement, consequently prove less burdensome to the City.

Again, railroad conveyance would be more agreeable,
quicker, cheaper, and less annoying than omnibuses to persons living on the street. Mr. Field contended that the relirond, instead of blocking up Broadway and rendering it more dangerous for pedestrians to cross the street, would do much toward obviating that difficulty, insernuch as 61 cars and 199 horses would do the work of 527 omnibuses and 1,654 horses-so that the important advantages of the cars on the score of economy alone must be apparent to any one who gave the subject a moment's considers tion. Had proper facilities been afforded long ago to upper section of the City, the population of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City would have been added to it now, and the City would have been compactly built as high up as Sixty third st., instead of Twenty third st In conclusion, Mr. Field contended that the privilege of laying down the road ought to be given to his clients, the applicants for it, as being the original movers in the

Mr. Davis again rose and desired information from the Chair when the Committee would be likely to report on the subject. He was informed that no time could be specified as there had been no consultation relative to it between the members of the Committee ad if he had any petition to present, as intimated, the Chair would chearfully bring it before the Board of Aldermen. The Committee then rose.

TARGET EXCURSION .- On Friday the Benediet Guards, commanded by Capt. Wm. H. Hays, and accompanied by Wallace's Brass Band, went on their target excursion. The following prizes were shot for and wen as follows : 1st prize, Silver Cake Basket, won by Wm. Young : 2d, Silver Watch, won by John cett; 3d, a Musket, won by Henry Green; 4th, \$10 Gold Piece, won by J. Wilson; 5th, Signet Ring, won by John Mullin; 6th, a Splendid Book, won by Edward Wallace; 7th, 85 Gold Piece, won by William West-lake; 8th, Valuable Book, won by J. C. Jeffries; 9th, 10th, 11th, Wreaths won by M. Mehon, John McKinney and Michael Torrey.

HIGH PRICES FOR REAL ESTATE .- We understand that last week three lits on Malison av. and Twenty fourth-st., and three on Twenty fourth at., in the rear of the first three, sold for about \$48,000, or \$5,000 per lot. This is what might be called a good round price.

REAL ESTATE. - The following property was sold Nov. 5, by Albert H. Nicolay : 3-story brick house and lot No. 700 Greenwich st. \$3,900

Fires.-At 24 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a stable, owned by Mr. John Vanailen, No. 123 Twenty-second-treet. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were soon on the ground, but notwithstanding their exertions the building, together with two valuable horses and a cow were destroyed. Loss about \$1,000. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, although it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On Saturday afternoon, the alarm of fire was caused by the boiling over of a large kettle of varnish, in the Varnish Factory, corner of Rivington and Norfolk-ats. The chimney took fire, and but for the timely exertions of the firemen, the building would have been destroyed

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Coroner Ives held an inrucet yesterday, at No. 350 Fourth-st., upon the body of Robert Marshall, a native of this City, 23 years of whose death was caused by injuries received by a fall. The deceased was a carpenter by trade, and on Saturday morning, while at work upon a new building now being erected in Sixth-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twen ty-seventh-sts., fell from the attic to the floor of the cond story. He was immediately attended by Dr. Ecnedict, but died soon after the arrival of that physician. His remains were taken to the residence of friends, at the number and street above stated. A verdiet of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The deceased was a young man of exemplary deportment, and was highly esteemed. His home was in Albany.

LIGHTER UPSET .- On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a lighter, while crossing the East River, near Peck-slip, came in contact with a brig which was being towed out by a steam tow-boat, and was upset. There were two men in the lighter, who were rescued by the crew of the brig.